कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में फालतू श्रमिकों को फिर से काम पर लगाया जाना

*433. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :**
डा. जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन :

क्या **कोयला** मंत्री 1 मार्च, 1993 को राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न सं. 90 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में इस समय लगभग 40,000 अतिरिक्त श्रमिक कार्यरत हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने आने वाले वर्षों में देश में कोयले की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने का निश्चय किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो देश में वर्ष 1996-97 के दौरान कोयले की अनुमानित आवश्यकता कितनी होगी और सरकार ने कोयला उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार भविष्य में कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए इस तरह से कोई योजना बनायेगी कि ये फालतू श्रमिक कोयला उत्पादन के काम में लिए जा सकें ?

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा) : (क) कोल इंडिया लि. में दिनांक 1-11-92 की स्थिति के अनुसार 14,920 अतिरिक्त श्रमशक्ति कार्यरत है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) वर्ष 1996-97 के लिए कोयले की मांग का मूल्यांकन 311.00 मिलियन टन किया गया है, इसके अलावा मिडलिंग की मांग 7.00 मिलियन टन होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। 1996-97 के लिए कोयला उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 308.00 मि.टन निर्धारित किया गया है ।

(घ) यह कोल इंडिया लि. (कोल इं. लि.) और इसकी सहायक कम्पनियों की नीति है कि अतिरिक्त श्रमशक्ति को नई कोयला परियोजनाओं में पुनः नियोजित करके उपयोग किया जाए । ऐसा पुनः नियोजन अधिक्य क्षेत्र से कमी वाले क्षेत्र में उसी कम्पनी में और एक कंपनी से दूसरी कंपनी के आधार पर भी किया जाता है । यह एक निरंतर स्वरूप की प्रक्रिया है ।

INDIAN TRADE STRATEGY DESIGNED BY BOARD OF TRADE

*434. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Trade under his Ministry has designed India's trade strategy in the light of the renewed Government thrust through the Union Budget on economic liberalisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what are the salient features of the strategy ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The Board of Trade provides a forum for dialogue between trade and industry and the Government in respect of major developments in the field of international trade. Suggestions made by the Board of Trade are taken into consideration for formulation of the trade strategy. 34 Extreme Focus Products have been identified on the suggestions of the Board.

The essential features of India's trade strategy are provision of export-linked imports, reduction of import licensing, strengthening export incentives, introduction of market determined exchange rate, greater availability of export credit at lower rates of interest, reduction and restructuring of import duties and removal of procedural irritants through simplification and streamlining of policy and procedures.

*435. [*Transferred to the 30th March,* 1993.]

AGREEMENT ON D.A. LINKAGE, Etc. FOR PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES

*436. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have signed an agreement with INTUC on the 16th March, 1993 for the new formula of D.A. linkage with respect to Public Sector Employees;

(b) what is this formula and what is the nature of this agreement;

(c) what is the rationale on which this agreement is based; and

(d) what is the total financial burdon because of this agreement on the Government and on the PSUs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) The Government have not signed any agreement with the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) on 16th March, 1993 for the new formula of Industrial D.A. linkage with respect to Public Sector employees. However, based on the recommendations of the tripartite Committee on Industrial Dearness Allowance, Government announced its decision on 16th March, 1993 to enhance the rate of Industrial Dearness Allowance (IDA) payable to the employees of the Central Public Sector Enterprises, to whom Industrial Dearness Allowance is applicable, from Rs. 1.65 fixed on 1-4-1983 to Rs. 2.00 per point increase, linked to the All India Consumer Price Index (AICPI) 800 points, with effect from 1-1-1989. Arrears of Industrial Dearness Allowance due for the period from 1-1-1989 to 31-12-1991 would be credited to the Provident Fund of the employees to the extent of 50%, the balance 50% being disbursed in cash. It is estimated that over 20 lakh employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises shall stand to benefit on account of this measure. The expenditure on account of enhancing the Industrial Dearness Allowance rate is estimated at Rs. 546.85 crores for the years 1989 to 1992.

POOR PERFORMANCE OF FALTA EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE

*437. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of Falta Export Processing Zone out of the four EPZs in the country was the lowest;

(b) whether the factors responsible therefor have been identified; and

(c) if so, what are the details and the corrective steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The export performance upto 1991-92 of the Falta EPZ is comparable to that of the Cochin Zone also approved in 1983. Performance of the zone has however, been adversely affected in the current year mainly on account of dislocation of exports to the Rupee Payment Areas. With recent improvements in the EPZ scheme, a greater number of new units are likely to be established in the zone.

DECREASE IN TRADE GAP

*438. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN :

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether removal of restrictions on import of goods has resulted in commensurable increase in exports from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IMF aids influenced the removal of restrictions on imports;

(d) whether trade gap decreased as a result of such removal of restrictions on imports; and

(e) what is the present quantum of trade gap ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) During April–January 1992-93, exports have increased by 2.2% compared to increase of 14.61% of imports over the corresponding period of 1991-92. Increase in imports in April–January 1992-93 appears large as compared to April–January 1991-92 owing to severe import compression in 1991-92. As compared to April–January 1990-91, imports in April–January 1992-93 have declined by 9.84%.

(c) No, Sir.